

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
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CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

New-York Tribune.

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FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
The Merrimac did not appear on Sunday.
ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.
GENERAL PORTER IN A BALLOON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14, 1862.
SENATOR GRIMES'S SPEECH ON SLAVE-CATCHING.
Senator Grimes's excellent speech against slave-catching, directly or indirectly, by army officers, and in favor of garrisoning the Southern forts with blacks in order to save Northern lives during the sickly season, was listened to with marked attention. Its general views are understood to meet with the approval of most, if not all the Republican Senators.
SLAVES CLAIMING MILITARY PROTECTION.
The precise words of the President to the Committee of the Freedmen's Association in their interview on Saturday were these:
"I am entirely satisfied that no slave who becomes for the time free within the American lines will ever be re-enslaved. Rather than have it so, I would give up and abdicate."
THE DISTRICT EMANCIPATION BILL.
The bill emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia, was laid before the President at 6 o'clock this evening.
THE CASE OF COL. MAGOFFIN.
The President is making a thorough examination of the important principles involved in the case of Col. Magoffin, whose sentence of death for breach of parole he has resented. Meantime, in consequence of the representations of Col. Magoffin's friends, that he is treated with undue severity by Gen. Halleck, being kept in irons, although he had just recovered from a typhoid fever, and since received a stroke of partial paralysis, the President has ordered the rigors of his confinement to be relieved.
THE TAX BILL.
The Finance Committee of the Senate took no final action respecting the House Tax bill, at its meeting this morning. The first 21 sections, all relating to the machinery of the bill, were read over, and those passages to which differences of opinion were found to exist, were marked for future consideration.
THE NEBRASKA CONTENTED SEAT CASE.
Mr. Dawes, from the House Committee on elections, this morning reported in the Nebraska contested case in favor of Mr. Daley, the sitting member, and in the California case, against Mr. Lowe, claiming to represent a 11th District under a new law of apportionment. In the case of Joseph Segar, no report was made. The Committee having been unable to agree, the question was referred to the House for settlement.
THE BANKRUPT BILL.
The friends of the Bankrupt bill do not consider the vote of the House to-day, postponing its consideration till December, as a final disposition of the measure. Another bill will probably be introduced into the Senate, and an earnest effort will be made to insure its passage.
CAPTURE OF SOME OF GEN. BLENKER'S OFFICERS.
The report that Gen. Blenker and his body-guard have been taken by the Rebels is probably founded upon the fact that a number of his officers were captured last week, near Manassas, and carried to Richmond.
GEN. ROSENCRANS.
Gen. Rosenkrans will soon return to Washington. He has not received his final orders.
BRIG.-GEN. FERRY.
Brig.-Gen. Ferry has been assigned to a command under Gen. Banks, and leaves for Edenburg to-morrow or next day.
SENATOR HALE'S RESIGNATION.
Senator Hale's resignation of the Chairmanship of the Naval Committee will probably not be accepted. It was not made in consequence of disagreement between Mr. Hale and the Navy Department, but because of a supposed indignity on the part of the presiding officer in omitting him from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill. It turns out that the supposed slight was an accident.
THE MEDICAL BUREAU.
The Joint Committee of Conference on the bill to reorganize the Medical Bureau of the Army consisting of Senators Wilson of Massachusetts, Lane of Indiana, and Nesmith of Oregon, and Representatives Blair of Missouri, McPherson of Pennsylvania, Steele of New-York, have agreed to recommend the adoption of the bill as it passed the House with these modifications: The pay of Hospital Stewards to be \$30 per month; the Medical Cadets to have one ration per day in kind or computation; the act to be limited to the continuance of the present war. But officers promoted under it are to retain their rank in the Medical Staff, and to have the promotion they would have been entitled to if this act had not been passed. Volunteer Surgeons are eligible for appointment under this bill.
THE CHECK AGAINST KIDNAPING.
Gen. Wadsworth's "military protection" have more than once saved freedmen from the kidnappers who were upon their track. The servant of an officer of a Buffalo regiment, which had marched away, leaving him sick here, only yesterday barely saved himself from being sold into slavery by producing one of those monuments of title to himself. Gen. Wadsworth refers all claimants of slaves to the civil authorities and the Fugitive Slave Law.
QUET AT MONROE, VA.
A private dispatch, dated Monroe, 10 o'clock last night, received here this morning, represents that there was clear moonlight and all quiet in that vicinity.
THE TAX ON SPIRITS.
Some of the newspapers erroneously state that the Tax-bill, as passed by the House, taxes the stock of whisky and other spirits on hand previous to the 1st of May.
APPOINTMENT.
Volney Bickox of Springfield, Ill., is appointed upon the Staff of Major-General Fremont, with the rank of Captain, and assigned to Gen. Kelly.
CONTRACTS FOR WESTERN BOATS.
A Board appointed by the Navy Department to examine the plans and specifications for boats for the Western waters, consisting of Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards; John Leuthe, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; R. F. Serwell, Engineer-in-Chief; Edward Hart, Naval Constructor, and Daniel B. Martin, Engineer in the United States Navy, have recommended that

contracts be made with the following parties: Tomlinson and Hartwee, Pittsburgh, for two iron vessels; Brown & McCord, St. Louis, three wooden vessels; George C. Bestar, Cairo, one wooden vessel; James B. Eads, St. Louis, two iron vessels. The aggregate cost of the eight vessels will be \$1,229,500.
CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.
The Senate to-day in Executive session confirmed the appointments of a large number of Paymasters, Assistant Commissaries, and Quartermasters of Volunteers, and also the following:
Capt. Cuvier Grover of the 10th Infantry and Amiel W. Whipple of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier-Generals.
Clarke McDermott of Ohio, Brigade Surgeon.
Major Wm. R. Palmer of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Colonel.
Capt. Franklin D. Callender of the Ordnance Department, Major by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services in his department.
Capt. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster, performing services for fourteen years, to be Major.
Samuel H. Elliott of Nebraska to be Secretary for Colorado Territory, vice Weld, resigned.
Lewis Kline, Surveyor of Customs at Havre de Grace, Md.
John Lorce, Indian Agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte.
G. H. C. Satter of New-York, Marshal of the Consular Court at Hankow, China.
Charles M. Allen of New-York, Consul at Bermuda.
Elisha F. Wallace of New-York, Consul at St. Juan de Cuba.
Jasper Smith of New-York, Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico.
Aaron S. Westervelt of New-York, Consul at Bangkok.
George F. Stewart of New-York, Consul at Shanghai.
Frederick Charles Welch of New-York, Consul at Cobija.
FROM WASHINGTON.
The Emancipation Bill.
From An Occasional Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1862.
The first act of record in this Government since the prohibition of the slave-trade was yesterday made distinctly in the interests of Freedom. At last we began the career which is not to end until the unbroken line of precedents established during half a century in favor of Slavery, has been reversed, and the Government brought back to its original purpose.
While looking at the scene on the floor of the house, I thanked God even for this war with its present and prospective misery and suffering. If after the event of the last year, Representatives from the North-Republicans too—are found to cringe before the now impotent Slave-power in the halls of legislation, what earthly possibility is there that any action favorable to Freedom could have been initiated in the face of this power, insolent, defiant, flushed with the successes of half a century, and having the prestige of long-continued rule. Hard as our present experiences may seem, terrible as are the aggregate of present suffering, and frightful as are the burdens we must bequeath to our children, the glorious triumph of right—which the noisy procession of events is the only minister—could not have been purchased at a less cost. "Less would not suffice for the agriculture of God. Upon a night of earthquakes he builds a thousand years of pleasant habitations for men. Less than these fierce plagueshades would not have stirred the stubborn soil."
The bearing of the Republican members—with certain individual exceptions—was admirable. Good-natured, as conscious strength always is, but free from levity or from any touch of the insolence of the "plantation manners" to which, while a minority, they were so often treated. But there was a profound earnestness, and decisiveness, lighted up with occasional flashes of humor, and with a pervading cheerfulness, as of men rejoicing in the assured success of a cherished policy.
Slavery died a hard death on the floor of the House, as exhibited in the vindictive hostility of Wadsworth of Kentucky, the senile weakness of Crittenden, the loud-mouthed bluntness of Vallandigham, and the harmless venom of Cox.
There were little passages which needed to be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Vallandigham improved the opportunity to make a point for possible future use against the Republicans, and at the same time to exalt his own character as a seer, charging that this was the first of a series of measures, deliberately conceived, for the crushing out of Slavery, and declaring he had prophesied it two years ago, but that the prophecy was denounced as a "Leuco-Phoebe." Dunn of Indiana, in reply, made one of those cringing exhibitions of servility of which I have spoken. Wright of Pennsylvania wanted the bill submitted to the people of the District, upon which the glorious old Commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, replied that he had read somewhere that all sinners should be damned, and that this proposition to submit this bill to the traitors of the District was much as though the sinners should be allowed to put it to vote whether the sentence should be carried out.
Mr. Crittenden urged that the passage of the bill would irritate the Rebels—as though it were a time to talk of avoiding measures which would irritate men who have an army of more than half a million of men on foot, and who display a fiendish malignity never paralleled among civilized men or savages, mutilating the bodies of our brothers and sons, and sending their bones to their wives and sisters as precious keepsakes!
Mr. Wadsworth denounced the Republicans as about to steal the property (i) which the inhabitants of the District had toiled for, upon which Mr. Lovejoy, related this incident, of which he had the proofs in his hand. A free colored man in the District married a woman who was a slave, and by her had a child. He entered into an agreement with the master to pay him \$1,000 for their freedom, which, after years of toil, he accomplished. But the colored man, by the laws of Slavery, was not a competent witness to prove the contract, and the wretch who "owned" his wife repudiated it, after he had received the stipulated sum. When the success of the Emancipation bill became apparent, this woman and her child—this wife and mother, redeemed, but still enthralled—were sent to Maryland, and are now actually in a slave-pen in Baltimore, awaiting a purchaser. "What," said Mr. Lovejoy, "what does the gentleman from Kentucky call this? Is this stealing, or what is it?"
The free discussion and ventilation of this subject, I may say here, have brought to light multitudes of instances of enormity as great as that involved in the circumstance related with so much effect by Mr. Lovejoy. I could fill pages with similar instances with which I have become acquainted. Doubtless they are of similar frequency all over the South. Southern men have often accused us of the North of exaggerating the evils and miseries connected with Slavery. But from the developments in the

District, it is my deliberate conviction, that, as the light of liberty is let in upon the great prison-house of humanity, the South, we shall find that never half its horrors have been told. It cannot be otherwise: cupidity, selfishness and intolerance are all enlisted against unprotected weakness. Justice, in all the Southern States as a necessity, is deaf to the negro. There is no Press to blazon his wrongs. Individuals can only alleviate, not remedy, them. Where all are partakers of the fruits of violence it does not do to examine too nicely into outrages, the complete punishment of which would involve destruction of the system itself, out of which they grow.
But to return to the discussion in the House. Amendments to the bill were offered, but were promptly voted down. Every expedient known to parliamentary art was resorted to to embarrass the passage, but at last the vote was reached. Four Democrats nobly joined with the Republicans—Odell and Haight of New-York, Browne of Rhode Island, and Fisher of Delaware. A fifth, Lehman of Pennsylvania, would have gone with them had he been present. Cox of Ohio, one of the most unscrupulous in his zeal for Slavery, and one of the bitterest in opposition to the bill, shrank from recording his vote against it, and evaded the vote. Other Northern members, Republicans, who had thrown the whole weight of their moral influence against the bill, voted for it on its passage. It is not necessary to specify them. Their constituents will attend to them at the proper time. Said one of these men to a staunch Republican, "This measure is as good as adding 20,000 men to the Rebel army." "O, never mind that," replied the other, "there are several hundred thousand good fellows who will fight the better for it." Another Republican said, "There are some things in the bill which I don't like, but I can't make up my mind to deny to my children the pride they will feel in my having contributed to make the ground on which the Federal Capitol stands, free soil."

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SUMTER.
The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward celebrated the anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, last evening, by a mass meeting at the Hall No. 245 Eighth avenue. The hall was densely crowded, many ladies being present. The meeting was called to order by S. LARSEN, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who nominated the Hon. ISAAC DATTON as Chairman. The nomination was unanimously acceded to, and the Chairman, on assuming his position, briefly recapitulated the events which the meeting was called to commemorate.
Mr. THEODORE TILTON, the first speaker, in the course of a stirring address, bade down the Stars and Stripes. Yet he deemed it a glorious event at Sumter; he said, was the sudden explosion of Slavery; it was the attack of Slavery upon Liberty, the triumph of Liberty over Slavery. Free labor on one side and Slave labor on the other, had at last stood up in armed conflict. The appeal of Sumter was to the men who had hitherto held back, and out of whose hard daily work the nation had drawn its pride. He contrasted the civilization of the one system of labor with the barbarism of the other, and vindicated the honor of Abolitionism, which, he said, should never cease until Slavery ceased. He did not know but that if Wendell Phillips lived to a good old age, he would be President of the United States.
Mr. LARSEN read a letter from Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis, in which he said the question was not now whether Slavery should die, but how it could die most decently.
The Rev. HIRSH MATTHEWSON was then introduced. He thought it a very singular thing that men should meet to commemorate the falling down of the Stars and Stripes. Yet he deemed it a glorious event at Sumter. The lowering of that flag was poor Joseph with his coat of many colors, cast into the fire to be sold to the Indians. We had got through that, and down through the corn of the past, to the plagues—Hatters, Port Royal, Roanoke Island, Mill Spring, Fort Henry, Fort Monroe, Island No. 10, and Kitting Landing. We had only two plagues more, and then the Rebels should come, as they lived. The flag should go up again over Fort Sumter in a very few days, and when it did go up, it would mean a great deal more than it ever did before. It would mean that there should be no more lynching of Northern men in the South; no more Slavery there, and that all men should have equal political rights. There could be no black man kidnapped and returned to Slavery more. The Emancipation Message of the President was a great step, and so, too, was the emancipation in the District of Columbia. He thanked God, he thanked Mr. Lincoln, Congress, and every man who had had anything to do with this, and he hoped that by the next anniversary of this eventful day we would all be ready, North and South, to erect a monument higher than any now standing, and to place upon it these simple words: "HONORABLE GREELLY was then introduced. He said that he had lived a great while in a year; it seemed to him longer than any previous ten years of his life. Although a year of great tragedies and great sacrifices, he thought it one of the most glorious years in the history of this or any other nation. It was worth to us more than all its stupendous cost. From a divided people, a large portion sympathizing with the Rebels than with the legitimate Government, we had become united as the sons of the same Republic to destruction. Mr. Greely alluded to the wonderful fact that Abraham Lincoln was compelled to pass through Baltimore on his way to Washington, in the night and in disguise; that he, said, though considered excessive caution by some at the time, was fully justified when the massacre of the 19th of April revealed the bloody designs of the Maryland Rebels. He touched upon the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. There were 50,000 men now in the army of the United States, he said, who, up to the hour of the Rebellion, that is, their sympathizers were with it and they had looked up to the leading Rebels as their leaders. The bombardment of Sumter severed the links that bound them. That defeat was worth more than any victory. It was because Slavery had made war upon the Government that we were free from all obligations to Slavery. They had shot away all the ties that seemed to bind the Republic to degradation. The rebellion was a wanton attempt to show that Slavery was higher than the Constitution and the Government. He rejoiced that it ended was high. Throughout what was left of the Rebel dominions there was a general feeling that they must make a very desperate onward movement now or fall into ruin. We should see a terrible conflict in the West before the close of this month, and he did not fear the result. But whether the struggle be closed this year or next, in complete triumph or in partial failure, he felt sure that the end of Slavery would be dated by the historian from the rebellion of 1861.
The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER was the last speaker. He excused himself with an apology. He thought the three great events of the century were the attack on Fort Sumter, the passage of the Emancipation Act by Congress, and the publication by the American Tract Society, of a speech of Wilberforce against the slave trade. He had heard that the President would veto this bill. But it was not in the power of the President or anyone else to prevent the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia or any where else in the Southern States. He criticised the implied recognition by the last speaker of any duty toward Slavery as ever existing. He had never been troubled by any such obligation. The law of God forbade it, and the laws of all the world could not stand against that.
After passing a vote of thanks to the speakers, the meeting adjourned.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.
Seizures on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.
GEN. MITCHEL HOLDS 100 MILES OF IT.
2,000 REBELS PANIC-STRUCK.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 14, 1862.
Gen. Mitchel reports that he has occupied two other important points on the railroad—Decatur to the west, and a station at some distance to the east of Huntsville.
The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville, Tenn., 14th:
On Saturday morning two expeditions were started from Huntsville in the cars. One under Col. Sill, of the 33d Ohio, went east to Stevens, the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which point they seized, 2,000 of the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Col. Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.
The other expedition, under Col. Turchin of the 19th Illinois, went west, and arrived at Decatur in time to save the railroad bridge, which was in flames.
Gen. Mitchel now holds 100 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.
Important Capture of Rebel Vessels.
From An Occasional Correspondent.
Baltimore, Monday, April 14, 1862.
The United States steamer Hercules, Thomas S. Dungan, Lieutenant commanding, reached this port this morning, having with her the schooner Frodo, previously noted as being captured, and the sloops Wren and Velma, both of Great Wycomico River, western shore of Virginia, also prizes.
The Hercules left this port a short time since, towing down the light-ship, which had been previously fitted up for the tall of Horse Shoe Shoal. After this, Lieut. Dungan cruised in the vicinity of Smith's Island, and succeeded in capturing the schooner Wren and Frodo. He then placed on board the latter Lieut. J. G. Baker, with an armed crew, who on Friday night observed in Coggs's Straits, off Fog Island Light, the sloop Wren, and, after a chase of two hours, the latter was run ashore at Shark's Point by her crew, who escaped.
The sloop was immediately boarded, but no goods or cargo of any description were found in her. In the stove were found the remains of certain papers, which had been partially burned, among them a permit of license to trade, signed by the Clerk of Northumberland County, Va.
The Hercules, with her new consort, cruised about, and on Sunday a sail was noticed, about six miles off, steering directly for the steamer, which, at the moment, was anchored. The steamer immediately got under way, and proceeded toward the vessel, the captain of which, on perceiving the Hercules, changed his course, and endeavored to effect his escape. After a chase of half an hour, the Hercules came up to the vessel, which proved to be the sloop Velma, having on her stern the name of "Bridgetown," but hails from Great Wycomico River, in Western Virginia. Possession was taken of her, together with the captain, Samuel D. Lanford, of Great Annapolis, and crew, with five passengers, from Richmond. One of the latter was a captain in the Rebel army.
On searching the Velma, there was found a large mail, containing about 200 letters, a number of which were addressed to persons in Baltimore, and a large number to persons in various parts of the State of Maryland. On searching the crew there was also found \$200 in old Virginia bank-notes. The Velma had, some time previously, been cleared from this port for Pokomoke Sound, with a cargo consisting of provisions of various kinds. This cargo, instead of being discharged in a Maryland port, was taken over to Great Wycomico River, and there discharged within the boundaries of Virginia. The sloop, in ballast, was coming back to get a new cargo.
The Rebel captain, previous to being captured, burned his commission in the fire, remnants of which being found among the ashes, he acknowledged the fact, and also that he had been engaged in the battle of Manassas.
Lanford, the Captain, is part owner of the vessel, and has been engaged in this contraband trade for five months.
The passengers and crew were all, with those captured a few days since by the Reliance, given in charge of Col. Morris, at Fort Mifflin. The following is a list of the passengers on board the Velma:
John G. Little of New-York; Jos. C. Wilson, late of Baltimore; John Starkey, late of the house of T. T. Martin of Baltimore; and H. A. Brooks, a son of Prof. N. C. Brooks of Baltimore, a Captain in the Rebel army.
The crew are:
Capt. Samuel D. Lanford, Robt. H. Crosswell, Samuel Sumner, and A. J. Whittington, who is part owner.
John F. McMillon, esq., Surveyor of this port, went on board, and succeeded in finding the mails and money.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.
LATEST ADVICES.
The Rebels Shut Up in Corinth.
BEAUREGARD NOT DEAD.
He Claims a Victory the Second Day.
SAYS HE TOOK 36 GUNS AND 8,000 PRISONERS.
From An Occasional Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, Monday, April 14, 1862.
A Norfolk paper has been received here, containing a dispatch from Beauregard in relation to the second day's fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He claims a complete victory, and says that after capturing 36 of our guns and 8,000 prisoners, his force fell back upon his works at Corinth, which they are fully able to hold.
In reference to Beauregard's dispatch, alluded to above, inquiries have been made of the War Department, and we are authorized to say that the reports from Pittsburg Landing already given to the public contradict the report in the Norfolk papers. All reports received at the War Department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of Gen. Grant would permit, and the enemy are now shut up in Corinth.
FROM McCLELLAN'S DIVISION.
Re-enforcement of the Enemy—Difficulty of Moving—Incidents.
From Our Special Correspondent.
ON THE PENINSULA, Va., April 11, 1862.
During the cannonading for the first ten days of the occupation of this place by our army, not more than four or five guns were developed, and those of light artillery. This, however, is not the case now. We may infer for a certainty, that large re-enforcements have since arrived that more and heavier guns have been placed in position, and the works strengthened. Last night our pickets held a conversation with the Rebel pickets on the other side of the Warwick River, not more than 150 feet wide, in the course of which the fact of the arrival of re-enforcements and Johnson was confirmed. I do not understand, however, that even the best informed have anything trustworthy concerning the strength of the enemy. It is assumed to be large—the Manassas army, in fact.
An army never was stopped in a place with more objectionable features. The country, as it has presented itself since we have been here, is of little value to anybody. From its general fitness there is but little drainage, and the vast quantity of rain that has fallen during the last week lies on the surface. As a consequence, the roads are bad beyond description. Empty teams, drawn by four mules, are frequently unable to get along. The chief occupation of the army thus far has been to make new roads, and more miles of corduroy road have been made during the past week than I would dare say, for fear of being disbelieved. In this work the Maine and Michigan men lead. They are capable of anything.
Gen. McClellan, whose headquarters are about the center of the peninsula, has issued a complimentary order to the 6th Vermont, for the excellent manner in which, under Gen. Hancock, they made the reconnaissance of the Rebel positions a few days since. The notice is deserved, and especially is the conduct of Gen. Hancock deserving of commendation. He crawled on his hands and knees for a long distance through the woods to obtain a sight of a Rebel fortification, had passed considerably ahead of his skirmishers, and, having taken a deliberate survey of the fortification, suddenly found himself in close proximity to a number of Rebel soldiers. Seeing this, Gen. H. bent a retreat. A volley followed him, but luckily he was not hit, and was able to make good his escape. A soldier came suddenly upon a number of the enemy, who fired at him. Suddenly retreating, his knapsack, belt, indeed his entire "traps," were shot away, but he got off without a wound. A number of instances of personal daring are related characteristic of the regiment. During the first day's skirmish on our right, two soldiers, one from Maine, the other from Georgia, posted themselves each behind a tree, and indulged in sundry shots, without effect on either side, at the same time keeping up a lively chat. Finally, that getting a little tedious, Georgia calls out to Maine "Give me a show," meaning step out and give an opportunity to hit. Maine, in response, pokes out his head a few inches, and Georgia cracks away and misses. "Too high," says Maine. "Now give me a show." Georgia pokes out her head, and Maine blazes away. "Too low," says Georgia. In this way the two alternated several times, without hitting. Finally, Maine sends a ball so as to graze the tree within an inch or two of the ear of Georgia. "Cease firing," shouts Georgia. "Cease it," responds Maine. "Look here," says one, "we have carried on this business long enough for one day. 'Spose we adjourn for ration's!" "Agreed," says the other. And so the two marched away in different directions, one whistling "Yankee Doodle," the other "Dixie."
Toward evening, while we lay in front of the Rebel work at Lee's Mills, Col. Stoughton sent his fine band to a point of land which had been the scene of sharp skirmishing, and where the Rebels were not far off. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and other patriotic pieces, and the Rebels, instead of firing, cheered immensely. The scene had its significant features.
FROM EDENBURG.
EDENBURG, Monday, April 14, 1862.
At an old iron furnace, seven miles from the turnpike, where a body of cavalry, infantry, and artillery are stationed to protect foraging parties, two Rebel cavalry and infantry men have been brought in.
The Rebels are firing at our pickets constantly, but are not replied to. The Provost Marshal at Edenburg came very near being shot this morning by them.
Brigadier-General Hatch and his staff of cavalry have just arrived from Warren.
A salute has been ordered in celebration of the recent victories to-day.
The chaplains observed the events in an appropriate manner on the Sabbath in their different regiments.